CRIME REPORT REVEALS MENACE OF INTEGRATION

The following figures on negro crime were taken from "Uniform Crime Reports for the United States," issued by the FBI, Dept. of Justice, Vol. XXV, No. 2, Annual report for 1954. It is published by the Government Printing Office and reports arrests in 1,389 cities with a total population of 38,642,183 during the year 1954.

70% arrested for gambling were negroes.
63% arrested for murder were negroes.
63% arrested for dope violations were negroes.
63% arrested for aggravated assaults were negroes.
62% arrested for prostitution were negroes.
55% arrested for possession of deadly weapons were negroes.
53% arrested for robbery were negroes.
43% arrested for all other assaults were negroes.
41% arrested for liquor violations were negroes.
40% arrested for rape were negroes.
35% arrested for receiving stolen property were negroes.
33% arrested for burglaries, breaking and entering were negroes.
33% arrested for disorderly conduct were negroes.
31% arrested for larceny were negroes.
29% arrested for suspicion were negroes.
28% arrested for offenses against children and family were negroes.
22% arrested for all other sex offenses were negroes.
22% arrested for embezzlement and fraud were negroes.
21% arrested for auto theft were negroes.
21% arrested for vagrancy were negroes.
18% arrested for drunkenness were negroes.
15% arrested for forgery and counterfeiting were negroes.
14% arrested for drunken driving were negroes.

The 1950 census reported negroes 10% of the total population, yet they commit crimes far in excess of 10%. Not one newspaper in the country has carried the above information.

MISSISSIPPI STATE STATISTICS

56,724 babies were born in Mississippi in 1953.
28,045 of that number were white.
28,679 were negroes.
7,337 were born out of wedlock, or illegitimate.
7,070 of the negroes were born out of wedlock.
267 of the whites were born out of wedlock.

One out of every 105 white births were illegitimate, or less than 1%. 24.7% of the negro births were illegitimate, which means that 247 out of every 1000 negro births were born out of wedlock. In addition, any child born to a woman who still calls herself Mrs. is considered legitimate, even though the mother states she has not seen her husband in 10 years. This is proof of the well-known fact that our negroes as a race make a mockery of the white man's holy institution of matrimony. How would integration affect the moral standards of our white children?

ASSOCIATION OF CITIZENS' COUNCILS
GREENWOOD, MISSISSIPPI

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Birmingham, Alabama

Final report on prison population in thirty-two States and the District of Columbia. Some other States reported, but without racial breakdowns. They, of course, are not included.

State	Total Population 1950	Negro Population 1950	% Negro	Total Prison Population	Total Negro Prison Population	% Prison Population Negro
Indiana	3,934,224	174,168	4.4	6,669	1,539	23.0
Michigan	6,371,766	442,296	6.9	8,742	3,153	36.1
New Jersey	4,835,329	318,565	6.6	6,477	2,631	40.6
New York	14,830,192	918,191	6.2	18,665	7,585	40.1
Ohio	7,946,629	513,072	6.5	9,948	3,626	36.4
Pennsylvania (Co.)	10,498,012	638,485	6.1	4,049	1,910	44.9
Pennsylvania (St.)	10,498,012	638,485	6.1	6,923	2,580	41.0
Rhode Island	791,896	13,903	1.8	442	66	14.9
Vermont	377,247	443	.01	278	3	1.1
Wisconsin	3,434,575	28,182	.08	1,909	165	8.6
California	10,586,223	462,172	4.4	13,395	2,555	19.0
Kansas	1,905,299	73,158	3.8	1,675	404	24.0
Missouri	3,954,653	297,088	7.5	4,275	1,347	31.5
Oklahoma	2,233,351	145,503	6.5	1,881	430	22.8
Colorado	1,325,089	20,177	1.5	1,436	115	0.8
Idaho	588,637	1,050	0.2	271	8	3.0
Montana	591,024	1,232	0.2	637	15	2.3
Nevada	160,083	4,302	2.7	339	30	8.8
North Dakota	619,636	257	—	205	1	0.5
Oregon	1,521,341	11,529	.08	1,285	26	2.0
South Dakota	652,740	727	.01	451	5	1.0
Utah	688,862	2,729	0.4	612	35	5.7
District of Columbia	802,176	280,803	35.0	4,157	2,908	70.0
Kentucky	2,944,806	201,921	6.9	3,385	760	24.5
Maryland	2,343,001	385,972	16.5	4,607	2,756	59.8
Alabama	3,061,742	979,617	32.0	4,440	2,846	64.1
Arkansas	1,909,511	426,639	22.3	1,502	692	46.1
Georgia	3,444,578	1,062,762	38.8	6,708	4,092	61.0
Florida	2,771,305	603,101	21.7	3,893	1,844	47.4
Louisiana	2,683,516	882,428	32.9	1,124	671	59.6
Mississippi	2,178,914	986,494	45.3	1,951	1,432	73.4
South Carolina	2,117,027	822,077	38.8	—	—	43.4
Texas	7,711,194	977,458	12.7	7,758	2,551	33.0
Virginia	3,318,680	734,211	22.1	5,720	3,260	57.0
North Carolina	4,061,929	1,047,353	25.8	9,455	5,218	55.2

Note particularly our national disgrace. The District of Columbia has more negro convicts than either Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama, Florida, Texas, Kentucky or Maryland.

Note the low incidence of law violations among negroes in the western States, with the exception of California. Also note the very small percentage of negro population in those States.

Another interesting group is Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma. The percentage of negro population is considerably higher in these States than in the western States and the incidence of law violations among negroes shows a substantial increase.

The pattern seems to be: The larger the concentration of negro population the higher the incidence of crime. This theory is further established in the northern and eastern States, where the crime rate percentages have taken another advance. In this group California fits very well also.

The exception to the pattern is in the southern States, including the District of Columbia, where we have the largest concentration of negro population. In the southern States, in spite of the greater concentration, the incidence of crime among the negroes is considerably less than in the northern and mid-western States.

Many State officials outside the southern States claim that the low socio-economic standards of living are responsible for the high incidence of crime among the negroes in their States.

This theory cannot be accepted, if the widely advertised and generally accepted reports that the southern negroes are the poorest in the country and the most exploited and abused, are to be credited.

Experienced southern officials and students, with wider experience on the subject, point to the presence of segregation as one of the principal contributions to the low incidence of crime in the southern States. These experienced southern people have long been aware of the well-known fact that the negro race in our country too often confuses "liberty with license." They are firm in the conviction that segregation serves as a restraint on the exercise of that imagined license.

We regret that we were unable to include several States whose reports did not furnish the desired information. Our sincere thanks to all States for their ready cooperation.

From several State officials we learn that such a survey has never before been available. We hope, therefore, that this contribution will prove of value to students, psychologists, sociologists, and to law enforcement agencies.

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